A STUDY TO ASSESS THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTSAMONG MOTHERS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A SELECTED AREA, BANGALORE

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DOI: http://doi.org/10.47211/trr.2022.v08i02.013

ABSTRACT

Accidental injuries are the leading cause of death in children under five of age. The child's developmental stage partially determines the type of injuries that are most likely to occur at a specific age. Toddlers with the highest curiosity to explore, investigate and, with the ability to run and walk are more prone to a variety of injuries like burns, scalds. Quasi- experimental research approach was used to accomplish the objectives. The non-experimental descriptive research design was concerned with the overall framework of conducting the study. The sample of the study consists of total 300 mothers residing in selected area. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used. Result shows that the majority 90 (30%) are the mother belongs to the age of 26-35 years, maximum number of mothers 90 that is 30% have completed some college or associate degree, 95 that is 31.7% of the mothers are married, majority of the mothers that is 100 (33.3%.) are employed full time, majority of the mothers 105 that is 35% earns between one lakh to 1,49,999, majority of the mothers 93 that is 31% have two children, majority of the mothers 140 that is 46.7% have an age group of 1 to 2 years old, majority of the mothers 85 that is 28.3% have two adults, majority of the mothers hundred that is 33.3% are living in rented house or apartment, 110 that is 36.7% are the mothers as the primary caregiver for their children, 85 that is 28.3% are spending 4 to 6 hours in a day, Regarding have an access to reliable child care services, majority, 160 that is 53.3% responded. Yes, majority 70 that is 23.3% have completed some college or associate degree, In regard to the children with special needs, 190 that is the majority of the mothers responded No.

KEYWORDS: *Injuries, toddlers, scalds.*

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INTRODUCTION

Accidental poisoning was commonly involving 50-90 percent of children below 5 years of age. It is a global problem. Children between 1-3 years age were the most vulnerable group. During the toddler period, exploratory nature aided by their newly acquired hand skills and mobility. Negligence and ignorance of parents and caretakers in making the environment a of child for poisoning. In small house in a selected area in a selected area with limited space, the households' chemicals, disinfectants and kerosene are most likely ingested by the children accidentally. Raising awareness in safe keeping of all toxic chemicals out of child's reach into child resistant details found. (Prof S.P. Goel 2005)

As a fact that children are curious and impulsive, their bodies are still developing, and they are not familiar with environmental hazards, they are more prone to accidental injuries. (Rania H et al 2017)

The most common home accidents in 1-6 years of children include choking, foreign body aspiration, burns, poisoning, falls, and drowning. According to the National safety council, in 2017 choking is the fourth most common cause of unintentional injury-related death 5,051 were died from choking in 2015 due to a foreign object like food. (Home S, 2020)

Foreign body aspiration is an important cause of pediatric morbidity and mortality, particularly in children between the age of 6 months and five years. Foreign-body aspiration accounts for more than 300 deaths annually in the country. In India, pediatric burns account for 17-25% of total burn admissions. According to WHO, burns are a global public health problem; approximately 90% of burns are caused by household accidents. Poisoning is the 12th leading cause of admissions in pediatric wards in India and accounts for about 1% of hospitalized patients. (Tintu T 2017)

TITLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ASELECTED AREA, BANGALORE

OBJECTIVE

To assess the Socio-demographic variable regarding first aid of home accidents amongmothers of pre-school children.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rekha Sonavane et al 2014 conducted a study on Knowledge and assessed practice regarding first aid among mothers of under 15 years children –a community-based study in a rural area of south India. The results showed that only 48 (34.3%) of all the mothers stated that they had heard about first aid and most of them had heard from their teachers. Correct knowledge on first aid in various situations was less than 30% in most of the situations. There were several misconceptions regarding the management of various emergencies and injuries which could potentially lead to adverse outcomes following injury. The mean overall baseline knowledge score was 2.34± 1.98 among mothers.

Mrs. Shambhavi et al 2014 conducted a study on Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on First Aid Management of selected Emergencies among School Teachers. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings revealed that majority (64%) of the school teachers had average knowledge. Post-test knowledge scores of the school teachers significantly increased after the administration of the planned teaching program. No significant association was found between the level of knowledge of school teachers and demographic variables.

Robinson TN.,(2010)A longitudinal study was conducted to assess the effects of reducing home accident on changes in adiposity, physical activity and dietary intake on a sample 188 among mothers of under five children with their parental consent to participate at Sanjose, California. The researcher found that a statistically relative decrease in body mass index and increased physical activities. A researcher concludes that reducing and other mass media use may be a promising, population-based approach to prevent childhood obesity.

METHODOLOGY

Quasi- experimental research approach was used to accomplish the objectives. The non- experimental descriptive research design was concerned with the overall framework of conducting the study. The sample of the study consists of total 300 mothers residing in selected area. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used.

RESULTS

TABLE .1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTS .

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
AGE		
18-25 YEARS	70	23.3
26-35 YEARS	90	30
36-45 YEARS	80	26.6
46 YEARS AND ABOVE	60	20
LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	70	23.3
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	80	26.6
SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE	90	30
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	60	20
MARITAL STATUS		
MARRIED	95	31.7
SINGLE	83	27.7
DIVORCED	75	25
WIDOWED	47	15.7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
EMPLOYED FULL TIME	100	33.3
EMPLOYED PART TIME	70	23.3
SELF-EMPLOYED	60	20
NOT EMPLOYED	70	23.3
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
LESS THAN 500,000 INR	30	10
500,000-999,999 INR	70	23.3
1,000,000-1,499,999	105	35
INR1,5000,000 INR OR ABOVE	95	31.7
HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE?		
1	70	23.3
2	93	31
3	85	28.3
4	52	17.33
WHAT ARE THE AGES OF YOUR CHILDREN?		
UNDER 1 YEAR OLD	60	20
1–2-YEAR-OLD	140	46.7
2–3-YEAR-OLD	50	16.7
3-4 YEARS OLD	50	16.7
HOW MANY ADULTS LIVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?		
1	75	25
2	85	28.3
3	80	26.7
4 OR MORE	60	20
WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING YOU LIVE IN?		
OWNED HOUSE	73	24.3
RENTED HOUSE/APARTMENT	100	33.3
GOVERNMENT HOUSING	85	28.3
OTHER	42	14
WHO IS THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER FOR YOUR CHILDREN?		
MOTHER	110	36.7
FATHER	90	30
GRANDPARENT NANNY	40	13.3
OTHER	60	20

HOW MANY HOURS A DAY DO YOU SPEND WITH YOUR CHILDREN?		
LESS THAN 2 HOURS	75	25
2-4 HOURS	65	21.7
4-6 HOURS	85	28.3
MORE THAN 6 HOURS	75	25
DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO RELIABLE CHILD CARE SERVICES?		
YES	160	53.3
NO	140	46.7
WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED BY YOUR SPOUSE/PARTNER?		
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	50	16.7
HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR EQUIVALENT	65	21.7
SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE	70	23.3
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	55	18.3
NOT APPLICABLE	60	20
DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS?		
YES	110	36.7
NO	190	63.3

Majority 90 (30%) are the mother belongs to the age of 26-35 years, maximum number of mothers 90 that is 30% have completed some college or associate degree, 95 that is 31.7% of the mothers are married, majority of the mothers that is 100 (33.3%.) are employed full time, majority of the mothers 105 that is 35% earns between one lakh to 1,49,999, majority of the mothers 93 that is 31% have two children, majority of the mothers 140 that is 46.7% have an age group of 1 to 2 years old, majority of the mothers 85 that is 28.3% have two adults, majority of the mothers hundred that is 33.3% are living in rented house or apartment, 110 that is 36.7% are the mothers as the primary caregiver for their children, 85 that is 28.3% are spending 4 to 6 hours in a day, Regarding have an access to reliable child care services, majority, 160 that is 53.3% responded. Yes, majority 70 that is 23.3% have completed some college or associate degree, In regard to the children with special needs, 190 that is the majority of the mothers responded No.

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